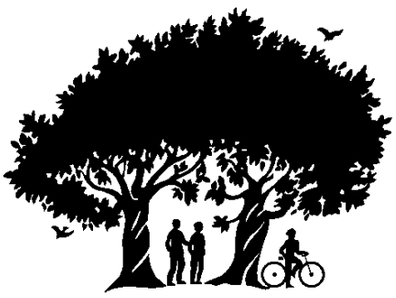
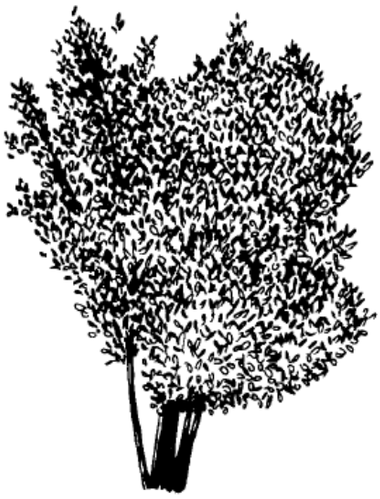
JANUARY/
FEBRUARY
2005



Trees on Maine Street Bulletin

IN THE WORKS



Halesia carolina
Carolina silverbell

A North American native tree, Carolina Silverbell grows into a 20 to 40-foot-tall tree with a 15 to 30- foot-spread and a pyramidal silhouette. The two to four inch-long leaves turn yellow in fall and are among the first to drop in autumn. The tree prefers sandy loam and begins blooming when only 10 to 12 feet tall. The white, bell-shaped, showy blossoms are borne in two to five inch- long clusters. Flowering occurs along last year's branches in mid-May. Because the flowers point downward, they are partially hidden by the foliage and best viewed from below. Other ornamental features are the yellow fall color and the bark, which peels off in large, flat scales. The pale yellow fruits are quite attractive as they hang down from last year's branches. Carolina Silverbell may transplant poorly in the fall.

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
MAINE FOREST SERVICE
R. ALEC GIFFEN
DIRECTOR

We help you make informed decisions about Maine forests

MAINE FOREST SERVICE
PROJECT CANOPY

On December 21, it was 3 degrees below zero in Augusta. As autumn gives way to winter, trees and shrubs prepare themselves for the next few months of freezing temperatures. How do trees prepare themselves to survive Maine's cold winters, anyway? Trees in temperate climates survive freezing temperatures by entering a state of dormancy, where normal growth is suspended. Dormancy begins in the fall when plants respond to environmental triggers such as changes in day length, temperature, and nutrient availability. Some dormant plants are better equipped to survive cold temperatures than others. Plants that are best equipped to survive cold temperatures are considered cold-hardy. A cold-hardy plant's key to survival is its ability to prevent living tissue from freezing; this ability helps plants withstand extreme temperatures that would otherwise cause serious damage during the growing season. Dormant, cold hardy plants prevent living tissue from freezing by employing one of two strategies: deep supercooling and intracellular dehydration. Ice crystals need nucleation points (gas bubbles, dust particles, rough surfaces) to form within a cell. Deep supercooling allows water inside of plant cells without nucleating points to stay in a liquid state at temperatures as low as -40 ℃. As temperatures in New England rarely get below -40 ℃, most cold-hardy plants survive Maine winters with the help of deep supercooling. For cold hardy plants in environments where temperatures drop below -40 ℃, intracellular dehydration prevents ice from forming within a cell. As water freezes on the outside of a cell, water inside the cell is drawn outside through the cell wall, where it can freeze without causing damage. There are many native and non-native trees that are cold-hardy enough to survive Maine's winters. To learn more about what trees are cold-hardy in Maine, please contact Michael DeBonis, Project Canopy Director, at 207-287-4987 or michael.debonis@maine.gov

2005 PROJECT CANOPY GRANTS AVAILABLE

Project Canopy Assistance Grants are available to state, county, and municipal governments, educational institutions, and non-profit organizations for developing and implementing community forestry projects and programs. Project Canopy, a cooperative partnership between the Department of Conservation's Maine Forest Service and the Pine Tree State Arboretum, anticipates that $50,000 will be available to support community forestry projects in the following categories:

Planning and Education
$8,000 maximum award
Projects support long-term sustainable community forestry management and efforts to increase awareness of the benefits of trees and forests.

Planting and Maintenance
$3,000 maximum award
Projects increase the health and livability of communities through sound tree planting and maintenance.

To be eligible to apply for 2005 Project Canopy Assistance grants, **all applicants must attend a grant workshop prior to submitting an application** (excluding 2004 workshop attendees). Grant workshops are scheduled for the second week in February, will be held in various locations throughout the state, and will cover topics including grant writing, project development, sustainable community forestry management, and grant administration. Grant applications will be due to the Maine forest Service at 5:00 pm on March 18.

For complete grant application and workshop information, please visit the Project Canopy website at www.projectcanopy.org. You can also learn more about the Project Canopy assistance program by contacting Michael DeBonis by phone at 1-800-367-0223, or by email at michael.debonis@maine.gov

ATTENTION ARBORISTS

The 68th Maine Arborist Association Annual Meeting will take place Saturday, March 5th, at Verillo's Conference Center in Portland. Conference speakers hail from throughout New England. The headliners this year include Bruce Pauley, licensed Arborist in the State of Connecticut and owner of Bruce S. Pauley Tree Care, Inc., Norwalk, CT. Bruce will discuss Tree Maintenance in the Urban Environment. Jeff Quirk, Public Safety Coordinator with Central Maine Power, will cover safe work practices around electrical wires, wire ID, low and high voltage, pole structure, and grounding. Bob Childs, M.S., University of Massachusetts, will bring us up do date on pest problems in New England, and potential impacts in the State of Maine. The program outline also includes industry updates from the Maine Forest Service Insect and Disease Laboratory, Project Canopy, the Maine Department of Agriculture, and the Maine Ornamental Horticulture Council. Both ISA CEU's and Maine Pesticide Credits are available. Lunch with exibhitors and vendors is included in the conference registration. For registration information, contact MAA President Ted Armstrong at 207-657-3256, or visit the website at www.mainearborist.org.

STATUS OF EMERALD ASH BORER INFESTATION

These maps give a good perspective on EAB current infestations and risk
http://ncrs.fs.fed.us/4501/eab/maps/
http://gis.tnc.org/data/MapbookWebsite/map_page.php?map_id=129
East Lansing's WKAR recently featured EAB on their Michigan at Risk program (Emerald Ash Borer - Path of Death). The complete video (46 minutes) has been posted to their website below. http://wkar.org/michiganatrisk/programs/frame.php?pgmnumber=1601

SUDDEN OALK DEATH FOUND IN CONNECTICUT

On November 19, 2004, APHIS PPQ confirmed *Phytophthora ramorum* at two Connecticut nurseries. These detections in Connecticut were made during a trace forward investigation as a result of the Hines Nursery finds in Forest Grove, OR. Approximately 10,000 rhododendron plants were distributed to 53 retail nurseries throughout the state. Most have already been sold or planted. According to APHIS PPQ, there are five states now in the Northeast region that have confirmed positives. These states include Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and most recently Connecticut.

Maine Forest Service
Project Canopy
22 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0022

FIRST CLASS MAIL
US POSTAGE PAID
PERMIT NUMBER 8
AUGUSTA, ME

Funding Provided by the Maine Forest Service and USDA Forest Service. Printed on recycled paper with soy ink

IN THE WORKS (continued)

"No town can fail of beauty, though its walks were gutters and its houses hovels, if venerable trees make magnificent colonnades along its streets."
~ Henry Ward Beecher, *Proverbs*, 1887

FERTILIZER & MULCH

LINKING UP

UP AND COMING

PROJECT CANOPY
assists communities and nonprofit, grassroots organizations in building self-sustaining urban and community forestry programs with strong local support.

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On the Web at:
www.projectcanopy.org

Continued
What does it mean when there is an announcement that Sudden Oak Death (SOD) has been detected in another state? Actually, the meaning is unclear and confusing. Differentiation between the detection of the disease, Sudden Oak Death, and the detection of the disease causing pathogen, *Phytophthora ramorum,* needs to be made. To date, the Sudden Oak Death disease on oaks in the wild has only been reported in California and a portion of Curry County, Oregon. In the Northeast, states that have been confirmed positive for SOD have really been confirmed positive for the presence of the SOD causing pathogen. No confirmations of the disease in the wild on oaks have been made at this time in the Northeast.
In both New Jersey earlier this year and now Connecticut, much of the trace forward plant material was sold prior to testing. What are the implications of this? At this point in time, we do not know what the implications of potentially infected plant material in someone's backyard may be. Awareness of what may be a potential problem is the best solution. Education will play an important role in creating awareness. There are many useful resources available. Please take a moment to investigate some of the materials listed below.

NEPDN Sudden Oak Death Educational Materials (Informational Poster and 30 minute Presentation produced by the NEPDN)
Sudden Oak Death Pest Alert and other Educational Materials
http://www.ncipm.org/sod/predplanning/index.html
USDA *Phytophthora ramorum* Educate to Detect (PRED) Program
http://www.ncipm.org/sod/
APHIS web site for this disease http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/ispm/sod/

TREES IN THE URBAN LANDSCAPE
This hands-on guidebook provides practical, applied information on design considerations, site planning and understanding, plant selection, installation, and maintenance of trees in challenging urban environments.
Trees in the Urban Landscape. 2004. Peter J. Trowbridge, and Nina L. Bassuk. 207 pp. Wiley, Hoboken, NJ.

SHIGO'S 100 TREE MYTHS NOW AVAILABLE ONLINE
The book "100 Tree Myths" by one of the foremost authorities worldwide (ALEX SHIGO) today is now out of print. The book is available online at:
http://www.chesco.com/~treeman/hardtoget/100TM/index.html

January
11 Tree City USA Summit, Pine Tree State Arboretum, Augusta, ME. Contact Jan Ames Santerre at 207-623-2371 FMI.
19-20 Annual Massachusetts Tree Wardens and Foresters Conference, Host Hotel and Conference Center, Sturbridge, MA. Contact Pat Felix at 785-499-6670 FMI.
20 Connecticut Tree Protective Association 83rd annual meeting, Aqua Turf, Plantsville, CT. contact Chris Donnelly at 203-484-2512 FMI.
30 Animal Tracking Workshop, 9:30 AM – 3:00 PM, Pine Tree State Arboretum. Preregistration required. Contact PTSA at 621-0031 FMI
February
1-3 New England Grows 2005 Green industry Conference and Expo, Boston Convention and Exhibition Center, Boston, MA. Contact 508-653-3009: or visit www.NEGrows.org FMI.
6 Super Sunday Ski Tour, 10 AM – 2 PM, Pine Tree State Arboretum, Augusta, Maine. Contact PTSA at 621-0031 FMI.
March
5 Maine Arborist Association Annual Meeting and Trade Show, Verillos Conference Center, South Portland, Maine, Contact MAA at 207- 737-8561 FMI.
11 National Arbor Day Poster Contest submissions due. Contact Jan Ames Santerre at 207-623-2371 FMI.
13-16 Emerging Issues Along Urban/Rural interfaces: Linking Science and Society, Atlanta, GA. Learn more at www.sfws.auburn.edu/urbanruralinterfaces/
15-16 Northeast Regional Community and Urban IPM Conference, Manchester, NH. Conference web site http://nepmc.org/conference2005_index.cfm or contact Liz Thomas at 315-787-2626 FMI.
April
29 National Arbor Day
May
15-21 Maine Arbor Week

If you would like to put your community's activity on the calendar, please let one of the editors know by the 15th of each month.